

Appendix C. Summary of Park Legislation, General Management Plans, Resource Management Plans, Statements for Management and Government Performance Act (GPRA) Goals for Northern Colorado Plateau Network Parks.

Park	Statements From Park Enabling and Subsequent Legislation Related to Park Purpose	Natural Resources Significant to Other Legal Mandates	Park Purpose and Specific Natural Resource Management Goals from General Management Plans (GMPs), Resource Management Plans (RMPs) And Statements Of Management	Natural Resources Significant To Performance (GPRA) Management Goals
ARCH	PP (1929) Protect extraordinary examples of wind erosion in the form of gigantic arches, natural bridges, windows, spires, balanced rocks and other unique wind-worn sandstone formations, the preservation of which is desirable because of their education and scenic value.	<u>ESA:</u> Southwest Willow Flycatcher (LT) <u>Clean Water Act</u> <u>Clean Air Act</u>	RMP (1996) Management Objectives for Natural Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Manage developed areas for intensive visitor use while providing maximum protection of the natural environment. ◆ Provide for public use and enjoyment of backcountry areas while minimizing environmental impacts of visitor use and by providing maintenance of primitive character as well as protecting natural resources and ecological processes. ◆ Protect and perpetuate unique plant species and communities (including rare, threatened, endangered and endemic species as well as pristine, disjunct and uncommon plant communities). ◆ Research and understand basic ecosystem processes so that human-induced impacts can be distinguished from natural processes. Provide interpretive staff with information concerning ecological processes. ◆ Restore wherever possible natural condition of park lands and plant communities altered by human activities. ◆ Mitigate impacts of exotic plants by feasible control methods wherever natural communities are threatened or where control methods are likely to be successful. ◆ Protect park resources through adequate fencing to control and prevent impacts due to livestock trespass. ◆ Maintain high quality of park air resources such that the scenic quality of the viewshed is not hampered and that deposition of particulate matter from combustion does not adversely impact park resources. ◆ Protect park surface aquatic resources such as streams, seeps, springs, and potholes, and provide for the protection of the underground aquifer. ◆ Protect the unique and high quality night sky and natural quiet resources. ◆ Prevent adverse effects to park lands and resources from external and internal threats stemming from past and present land use and changes in ownership. ◆ Collect and maintain information on geologic and erosional features, thereby providing documentation on resource condition and natural changes that occur over time. ◆ Inventory and monitor major natural resources (vegetation, wildlife, soils, clean air, clear vistas, natural quiet and clean water) to enhance the information database and to determine changes in critical resources such that management practices can be modified promptly to reverse and mitigate adverse impacts to those resources. ◆ Identify quaternary and paleontological resources. Research should be funded to locate, identify, analyze and report on quaternary geomorphology (including paleosols, alluvial, etc.) packrat middens, mollusks, pollen, tree-ring, and other records. 	Ia1A. Restoration of disturbed lands Ia1B. Invasive plant management Ia2. Threatened and Endangered Species Ia2X. Native Species of Special Concern Ia3. Air Quality Ia4. Water Quality Ia9. Geological and Paleontological Resources Ib3a. Vital Signs Identification Ib3b. Vital Signs Monitoring

Park	Statements From Park Enabling and Subsequent Legislation Related to Park Purpose	Natural Resources Significant to Other Legal Mandates	Park Purpose and Specific Natural Resource Management Goals from General Management Plans (GMPs), Resource Management Plans (RMPs) And Statements Of Management	Natural Resources Significant To Performance Management Goals
BLCA	<p>PP (1933) Preserve spectacular gorges and additional features of scenic, scientific and educational interest.</p> <p>PL 98-357 (1984) To promote, perpetuate, and preserve the character of the land and to preserve scenic and historic resources.</p>	<p><u>ESA:</u> Bald Eagle (LT) Gunnison Sage Grouse (Candidate)</p> <p><u>Clean Water Act</u></p> <p><u>Clean Air Act</u></p> <p><u>National Wilderness Act</u></p>	<p>GMP (1997) Park Purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Preserve and protect spectacular gorges and scenic values. ◆ Protect natural, cultural and scientific resources and items of educational interest. ◆ Educational, scientific and interpretive opportunities. ◆ Preserve integrity and characteristics of lands designated as wilderness. ◆ Opportunities for public use and enjoyment of these resources in a manner that will leave them unimpaired for future generations. ◆ Manage monument resources as an integral part of the Gunnison River Basin. <p>RMP (1993) Management Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Conserve ecological communities, geological resources, and scenic qualities, and to the degree possible, restore areas disturbed by past human activities to natural conditions existing before disturbance. The concept of maintaining and perpetuating ecosystems rather than protecting and preserving individual features or favored species is, and must remain, a distinguishing aspect of natural resource management. 	<p>Ia1A. Restoration of disturbed lands Ia1B. Invasive plant management Ia2X. Native Species of Special Concern Ia3. Air Quality Ia4. Water Quality Ia9. Geological and Paleontological Resources Ib3a. Vital Signs Identification Ib3b. Vital Signs Monitoring Ib5. Aquatic Resource Assessment</p>
BRCA	<p>PP (1923) Preserve lands of unusual scenic beauty, scientific interest and importance.</p>	<p><u>ESA:</u> Utah Prairie Dog (LT)</p> <p><u>Clean Water Act</u></p> <p><u>Clean Air Act</u></p>	<p>GMP (1987) Park Management Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Secure, through research or other means, adequate information to increase management efficiency and ensure resource conservation. ◆ Protect and enhance natural and scenic values by maintaining an adequate land base to achieve the park's purpose. ◆ Develop a fire management program to facilitate the protection and maintenance of the natural environment including, as necessary, research fire burns to determine the need for, the effectiveness and desirability of, and the problems associated with implementing a prescribed fire management program. <p>RMP (1996) Management Objectives for Park Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Implement a strategy that clearly states existing conditions and desired futures for both natural and cultural resources and the actions needed to achieve desired futures. ◆ Protect and enhance natural scenic values by eliminating existing incompatible uses and the possibility of such uses in the future. ◆ Restore and protect natural processes and natural resources, with special emphasis on threatened and endangered species. ◆ Measure impacts of human activities on both natural and cultural resources. 	<p>Ia1A. Restoration of disturbed lands Ia1B. Invasive plant management Ia2. Threatened and Endangered Species Ia2X. Native Species of Special Concern Ia3. Air Quality Ia4. Water Quality Ia9. Geological and Paleontological Resources Ib3a. Vital Signs Identification Ib3b. Vital Signs Monitoring</p>
CANY	<p>PP (1964) Preserve an area possessing superlative scenic, scientific and archeological features for the inspiration, benefit, and use of the public.</p>	<p><u>ESA:</u> Southwest Willow Flycatcher (LT) Colorado pikeminnow Razorback sucker Humpback chub Bonytail chub</p> <p><u>Clean Water Act</u></p>	<p>GMP (1978):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Parklands will be managed for the perpetuation of the natural environment. <p>RMP (1994) Management Objectives for Natural Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Minimize visitor impacts on natural resources. ◆ Protect the desert ecosystem (including rare, threatened, endangered and endemic species as well as pristine, disjunct and uncommon plant communities). ◆ Encourage applied research in ecosystem processes and natural resources. ◆ Restore natural condition of lands and plant communities altered by human activities, but with 	<p>Ia1A. Restoration of disturbed lands Ia1B. Invasive plant management Ia2. Threatened and Endangered Species Ia2X. Native Species of Special Concern Ia3. Air Quality</p>

Park	Statements From Park Enabling and Subsequent Legislation Related to Park Purpose	Natural Resources Significant to Other Legal Mandates	Park Purpose and Specific Natural Resource Management Goals from General Management Plans (GMPs), Resource Management Plans (RMPs) And Statements Of Management	Natural Resources Significant To Performance Management Goals
		<u>Clean Air Act</u>	<p>consideration for information on their historic values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Control exotic species by feasible, approved control methods wherever natural communities are threatened or where control methods are likely to be successful and with consideration for cultural landscape values. ◆ Fence out trespass livestock. ◆ Protect surface aquatic resources such as streams, seeps, springs, and potholes. Protect the underground aquifer from pollution or drawdown so the natural surface waters are not altered. ◆ Provide continued inventory and monitoring of major natural resources (vegetation, wildlife, soils, clean air, water, etc.), so management practices can be modified promptly to reverse and mitigate adverse impacts to those resources. ◆ Identify Quaternary and paleontological resources. Particularly, research should be funded to locate, identify, analyze and report on Quaternary geomorphology (including paleosols, alluvial, etc.), packrat middens, mollusks, pollen, tree-ring and other records. Teach staff how to identify significant Quaternary and paleontological resources so that resources can be reported, evaluated and monitored by scientists trained in Quaternary and paleontological research techniques. 	<p>Ia4. Water Quality Ia9. Geological and Paleontological Resources Ib3a. Vital Signs Identification Ib3b. Vital Signs Monitoring Ib5. Aquatic Resource Assessment</p>
CARE	<p>PP (1937) To reserve in the public interest narrow canyons displaying evidence of ancient sand dune deposits of unusual scientific value and ... various other objects of geological and scientific interest.</p> <p>PP (1958; 1969) Added protection to certain adjoining lands needed for the protection of features of geological and scientific interest.</p>	<p>ESA: Mexican spotted owl (LT) Southwest willow flycatcher (LE) Jones cycladenia (LT) Maguire daisy (LT) Winkler's cactus (LT) San Rafael cactus (LE) Barneby plains-mustard (LE) Wright fishhook cactus (LE) Ute's ladies- tresses (LT) Last Chance townsendia (LT) Rabbit Valley gilia (candidate)</p> <p><u>Clean Water Act</u></p> <p><u>Clean Air Act</u></p>	<p>GMP (1998) park purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Conserve and protect such geological wonders as the Waterpocket Fold, Cathedral Valley, narrow canyons and evidence of ancient sand dune deposits and objects of geologic and scientific interest. ◆ Protect all park features from unauthorized appropriation, injury, destruction or removal. <p>RMP (1993) Management Objectives for Natural Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Identify, evaluate, monitor, and resolve the resource management issues and threats that now face the park. ◆ Inventory all significant park resources and continuously assess their condition. Develop research programs to investigate inadequately understood processes and trends. ◆ Provide long-term guidance to park management on managing and protecting resources. 	<p>Ia1A. Restoration of disturbed lands Ia1B. Invasive plant management Ia2. Threatened and Endangered Species Ia2X. Native Species of Special Concern Ia3. Air Quality Ia4. Water Quality Ia9. Geological and Paleontological Resources. Ib3a. Vital Signs Identification Ib3b. Vital Signs Monitoring Ib5. Aquatic Resource Assessment</p>
CEBR	<p>PP (1933) Preservation of spectacular cliffs, canyons and features of scenic, scientific and educational interest.</p>	<p>ESA: No listed species. Arizona willow (managed under conservation agreement)</p>	<p>GMP (1984):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Preserve spectacular cliffs, canyons, wildlife, and other features of scenic, scientific, education, and cultural value. <p>RMP (1992) Management Objectives for Park Resources:</p>	<p>Ia1A. Restoration of disturbed lands Ia1B. Invasive plant management</p>

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COLM	<p>PP (1911) To reserve in the public interest the extraordinary examples of erosion that are of great scientific interest, ... together with as much public land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof.</p> <p>PP (1933) Protect certain adjoining lands for the purpose of including features of historic and scientific interest and for the protection of the rim road and for administration purposes.</p>	<p><u>ESA:</u> No Listed Species.</p> <p><u>Clean Water Act</u></p> <p><u>Clean Air Act</u></p>	<p>STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT (1995) Park Purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Conserve, protect and scientific study extraordinary examples of erosion, scenic, natural and cultural resources and related ecosystems. <p>STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT (1995) Resource Management Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ A comprehensive, ecosystem approach to resource management exists that involves other agencies, neighbors and local communities. ◆ A complete and well-maintained baseline of data exists that monitors, manages, and protects park resources. ◆ COLM is recognized for its high quality research, management and interpretation of resource values. ◆ High-quality vistas are retained inside and outside the monument. ◆ COLM Air Quality meets state Category I air quality standards. <p>RMP (1999) Resource Management Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Maintain or restore, where possible, natural resources and natural processes, and those ecological inter-relationships that would prevail were it not for the advent of modern civilization. ◆ Encourage and administer a viable and purposeful research program as a basic means of determining the guiding management practices. 	<p>Ia1A. Restoration of disturbed lands Ia1B. Invasive plant management Ia2. Threatened and Endangered Species Ia2X. Native Species of Special Concern Ia3. Air Quality Ia4. Water Quality Ia9. Geological and Paleontological Resources Ib3a. Vital Signs Identification Ib3b. Vital Signs Monitoring Ib5. Aquatic Resource Assessment</p>
CURE	<p>Interagency MOU w/BOR (1965):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ To construct, operate, and maintain units of the Colorado River Storage Project, consisting of dams, reservoirs, power plants, transmission facilities and appurtenant works. ◆ Plan, operate and maintain public recreation facilities. ◆ Conserve the scenery, natural, historic, and archeological objects and wildlife. ◆ Develop facilities to mitigate losses of, and improve conditions for, the propagation of fish and wildlife. 	<p><u>ESA:</u> Bald Eagle (LT) Gunnison Sage Grouse (candidate)</p> <p><u>Clean Water Act</u></p> <p><u>Clean Air Act</u></p>	<p>GMP (1997) Park Purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ To conserve the scenery, natural, historic, and archeological resources and wildlife. ◆ Provide for public use and enjoyment. <p>GMP park mandate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ To mitigate the loss of fish and wildlife resources as a result of the Colorado River Storage Project. <p>RMP (1995) Natural Resource Management Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Maintain, restore, or simulate natural terrestrial, aquatic, and atmospheric ecosystem conditions and processes to the degree that is physically possible, so they may operate unimpaired from human influences. ◆ Maintain or restore indigenous flora, fauna, and natural communities to achieve species diversity and community structure equivalent to pre-Columbian times or post-Columbian conditions that would have been created by natural events and processes. ◆ Protect rare species by measures aimed at preventing extirpation but which minimize adverse influences on other indigenous species. ◆ Encourage and participate in efforts to acquire and analyze information through research to facilitate development of the best possible management strategies for resource protection. ◆ Conduct long-term ecological monitoring, and work cooperatively with other agencies to minimize, mitigate or prevent resource damaging human influences resulting from activities inside and outside of park boundaries. ◆ Permit only those types and levels of development that do not significantly impair park resources, and direct development to environments least vulnerable to resource degradation. 	<p>Ia1A. Restoration of disturbed lands Ia1B. Invasive plant management Ia2X. Native Species of Special Concern Ia3. Air Quality Ia4. Water Quality Ia9. Geological and Paleontological Resources Ib3a. Vital Signs Identification Ib3b. Vital Signs Monitoring Ib5. Aquatic Resource Assessment</p>
DINO	<p>PP (1915): Preserve the outstanding fossil resources at</p>	<p><u>ESA:</u> Ute's ladies- tresses orchid (LT)</p>	<p>GMP (1986):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ To protect and preserve the natural and cultural environments. 	<p>Ia1A. Restoration of disturbed lands</p>

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	<p>the Dinosaur Quarry north of Jensen, UT.</p> <p>PP (1938) expansion to include Green and Yampa: Administered for the purposes of preservation of natural resources and public use.</p>	<p>Colorado pikeminnow Humpback chub Razorback sucker Bonytail Mexican spotted owl (LT)</p> <p><u>Clean Water Act</u></p> <p><u>Clean Air Act</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ To permit biological, geological and other natural processes to continue with a minimum of human disturbance. ◆ To provide opportunities for enjoyable visitor experiences as well as an understanding of the significance of monument resources. 	<p>Ia1B. Invasive plant management Ia2. Threatened and Endangered Species Ia2X. Native Species of Special Concern Ia3. Air Quality Ia4. Water Quality Ia9. Geological and Paleontological Resources Ib3a. Vital Signs Identification Ib3b. Vital Signs Monitoring Ib5. Aquatic Resource Assessment</p>
FOBU	<p>PP (1972): To preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations outstanding paleontological sites and related geological phenomena.</p>	<p><u>ESA:</u> No Listed Species.</p> <p><u>Clean Water Act</u></p> <p><u>Clean Air Act</u></p>	<p>GMP (1980) Management Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Limit extraction of the paleontologic resource to scientific research that may be required in connection with monument development and fill gaps in the knowledge of the resources that cannot be obtained elsewhere. ◆ Protect and preserve within the constraints of the enabling legislation all elements of the natural and historic resources. <p>STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT (1996) Resource Management Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ FOBU has baseline resource data to effectively manage resources and provide an outstanding visitor experience. ◆ Protect, conserve and preserve, within the scope of the enabling legislation, policies, and regulations all elements of the natural and historic resources. ◆ The purposes for the extraction of paleontological resource are clearly understood and a plan is in place to document management decision. ◆ The park is managed in coordination with Federal, state and private landowners, with emphasis on the fossil lake basin paleo-ecosystem. <p>RMP (1998) Objectives in addition to Statement of Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Restore the stability and habitat values of Chicken Creek. ◆ Encourage and foster research to support park and resource management. 	<p>Ia1A. Restoration of disturbed lands Ia1B. Invasive plant management Ia2X. Native Species of Special Concern Ia3. Air Quality Ia4. Water Quality Ia9. Geological and Paleontological Resources Ib3a. Vital Signs Identification Ib3b. Vital Signs Monitoring Ib5. Aquatic Resource Assessment</p>

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GOSP	PL (1965): To establish a national historic site commemorating the completion of the first transcontinental railroad across the United States.	<u>ESA</u> : No Listed Species. <u>Clean Air Act</u>	STRATEGIC PLAN (1997) Mission Statement: ♦ Established to commemorate the construction and completion of the first transcontinental railroad. ♦ Preserves and interprets historic resources and values for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations.	Ia1A. Restoration of disturbed lands Ia1B. Invasive plant management Ia2X. Native Species of Special Concern Ia3. Air Quality Ia4. Water Quality Ia9. Geological and Paleontological Resources Ib3a. Vital Signs Identification Ib3b. Vital Signs Monitoring Ib5. Aquatic Resource Assessment
HOVE	PP (1923; 1951; 1956; 1962) Preserve and protect the cultural and natural resources associated with six ruin groups, and to assist visitors in understanding the life and culture of the prehistoric inhabitants and their adaptation to the environment.	<u>ESA</u> : No Listed Species. <u>Clean Water Act</u> <u>Clean Air Act</u>	STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT Resource Management Goals: ♦ Cultural and natural resources are managed to provide the interpretation of archeological sites, cultural histories and ecosystems; and provide visitors with opportunities to understand, experience and enjoy the aesthetic qualities. ♦ Management conducts, facilitates and promotes research of cultural and natural resources and their relationships to the surrounding region. ♦ Cultural and natural resources are protected from destruction and deterioration by erosion, visitor impacts, vandalism, development or other natural or human agents. ♦ Management incorporates research results in decision-making and interpretive processes.	Ia1A. Restoration of disturbed lands Ia1B. Invasive plant management Ia2. Threatened and Endangered Species Ia2X. Native Species of Special Concern Ia3. Air Quality Ia4. Water Quality Ia9. Geological and Paleontological Resources Ib3a. Vital Signs Identification Ib3b. Vital Signs Monitoring Ib5. Aquatic Resource Assessment
NABR	PP (1908; 1909) Whereas a number of natural bridges situated in southeastern Utah having heights more lofty and spans far greater than any heretofore known to exist, are of the greatest scientific interest, and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these extraordinary examples	<u>ESA</u> : No Listed Species. <u>Clean Water Act</u> <u>Clean Air Act</u>	GMP (1997) Park Purpose: ♦ To preserve, protect, and provide for present and future generations the following: the three natural bridges and other natural resources in their natural setting; prehistoric Indian ruins and other cultural resources; scenic and wilderness values; and opportunities to experience, understand, and enjoy NABR. GMP (1997) Resource Management Objectives: ♦ NABR is an active participant in developing new, and utilizing existing, effective programs for research, inventory, monitoring, interpretation, and preservation of the natural, cultural, and social	Ia1A. Restoration of disturbed lands Ia1B. Invasive plant management Ia2. Threatened and Endangered Species Ia2X. Native Species of Special Concern

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	<p>of stream erosion with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof.</p> <p>PP (1916) Purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.</p>		<p>resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Realistic and cost-effective goals are set for management of exotic species in an ecologically sound manner. <p>RMP (1996) Management Objectives for Natural Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Manage developed areas for intensive visitor use while providing for maximum protection of the natural environment. ◆ Provide for public use and enjoyment of the backcountry areas while minimizing the environmental impacts of visitor use and by providing for the maintenance of the primitive character of the backcountry as well as affording protection of the natural resources and ecological processes. ◆ Protect and perpetuate unique plant species and communities (including rare, threatened, endangered, and endemic species as well as pristine, disjunct and uncommon plant communities). ◆ Research basic ecosystem processes so human-induced impacts can be distinguished from natural processes and provide the interpretive staff with information concerning ecological processes ◆ Restore, wherever possible, the natural condition of Monument lands and plant communities altered by human activities. ◆ Mitigate impacts of exotic plants by feasible control methods wherever natural communities are threatened or where control methods are likely to be successful. ◆ Protect resources by adequate fencing to control and prevent impacts due to livestock trespass. ◆ Maintain the quality of air resources such that the scenic quality of the viewshed is not hampered and deposition of particulate matter from combustion does not adversely impact Monument resources. ◆ Protect surface aquatic resources such as streams, seeps, springs, and potholes. Protect underground aquifer from pollution or drawdown so natural surface waters are not altered. ◆ Protect unique and high quality night sky and natural silence resources. ◆ Protect lands and resources from outside threats due to land use and ownership changes. ◆ Collect and maintain information on geologic and erosional features thereby providing documentation on resources condition and natural changes that occur over time. ◆ Inventory and monitor major resources (vegetation, wildlife, soils, clean air, clear vistas, natural quiet and clean water) to enhance information database and determine changes in critical resources such that management practices can be modified promptly to reverse and mitigate adverse impacts to those resources. ◆ Identify quaternary and paleontological resources. Particularly, research should be funded to locate, identify, analyze and report on quaternary geomorphology (including paleosols), packrat middens, mollusks, pollen, tree-ring and other records. 	<p>Ia3. Air Quality Ia4. Water Quality Ia9. Geological and Paleontological Resources Ib3a. Vital Signs Identification Ib3b. Vital Signs Monitoring Ib5. Aquatic Resource Assessment</p>
PISP	<p>PP (1923): Reserve the land on which Pipe Spring and the early dwelling place are located, to serve as a memorial of western pioneer life.</p>	<p>ESA: No listed species.</p> <p><u>Clean Water Act:</u> Wetlands ??</p>	<p>STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT (1995) Monument Purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Serve as a memorial of western pioneer life, Kaibab Paiute culture, and interactions between Euro-American and Indian culture. ◆ Preserve and protect the springs and associated natural environment. ◆ Preserve, protect and develop a better understanding of the cultural significance and resources present. 	<p>Ia1A. Restoration of disturbed lands Ia1B. Invasive plant management Ia4. Water Quality Ib3a. Vital Signs Identification Ib3b. Vital Signs Monitoring</p>

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TICA	PP (1922): Protect three limestone caves for unusual scientific interest and importance.	<u>ESA:</u> <u>Clean Water Act</u> <u>Clean Air Act</u> <u>Federal Cave Resources Protection Act</u>	GMP (1993) Management Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Provide opportunities for visitors to safely enjoy and gain an understanding and appreciation of natural processes that form the Timpanogos Cave system. ◆ Manage natural resources to maintain the natural setting surrounding the cave and complement adjacent wilderness areas managed by the USDA Forest Service. ◆ Ensure that management and development of TICA balances with preservation and protection of cultural and natural resources, with efforts to provide for visitor enjoyment and to accommodate administrative needs and obligations. CAVE AND KARST MANAGEMENT PLAN (<i>Draft</i> 1999) Cave Management Goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Promote speleological research. ◆ Protect all natural and cultural cave and karst resources. ◆ Identify and direct cave restoration projects. ◆ Establish guidelines for monitoring cave conditions. 	Ia1A. Restoration of disturbed lands Ia1B. Invasive plant management Ia2. Threatened and Endangered Species Ia2X. Native Species of Special Concern Ia3. Air Quality Ia4. Water Quality Ia9. Geological and Paleontological Resources Ib3a. Vital Signs Identification Ib3b. Vital Signs Monitoring Ib5. Aquatic Resource Assessment
ZION	PP (1909; 1918) Protect ... unusual archeological, geologic and geographic interests, and to provide opportunities for visitor enjoyment of its grandeur and scenic features.	<u>ESA:</u> -southwest willow flycatcher (LE) -Mexican spotted owl (LT) -desert tortoise (LT) -Shivwits Milkvetch (LE) <u>Clean Water Act</u> Virgin River <u>Clean Air Act</u> Air resources	GMP (2001) and RMP (1999) Interpretation of Park Purpose: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Preserve the dynamic natural processes of canyon formation as an extraordinary example of canyon erosion. ◆ Preserve and protect the scenic beauty and unique geologic features: labyrinth of remarkable canyons, volcanic phenomena, fossiliferous deposits, brilliantly colored strata, and rare sedimentation. ◆ Preserve archeological features that pertain to prehistoric races and ancestral Indian Tribes. ◆ Preserve entire area intact for scientific research. GMP (2001) General Natural Resource Management Strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Park staff and other scientists will continue to inventory park resources to quantify, locate, and document biotic and abiotic resources and assess their status and trends. ◆ Park managers will encourage and support basic and applied research directly through various partnerships and agreements to enhance the understanding of park resources and processes, or to answer specific management questions. ◆ Park staff and other scientists will continue the long-term systematic monitoring of resources and processes to discern natural and anthropogenically induced trends, document changes in species or communities, evaluate the effectiveness of management actions taken to protect and restore resources, and mitigate impacts on resources. ◆ Park staff will continue to expand the data management system, including GIS, research database, and literature database, for analyzing, modeling, predicting, and testing trends in resource conditions. ◆ Park staff will apply ecological principles to ensure that natural resources are maintained and not impaired. They will manage fire to maintain and/or restore ecosystem integrity and use integrated pest management procedures when necessary to control nonnative organisms or other pests. 	Ia1A. Restoration of disturbed lands Ia1B. Invasive plant management Ia2. Threatened and Endangered Species Ia2X. Native Species of Special Concern Ia3. Air Quality Ia4. Water Quality Ia9. Geological and Paleontological Resources. Ib3a. Vital Signs Identification Ib3b. Vital Signs Monitoring Ib5. Aquatic Resource Assessment

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			<p>Habitats for threatened and endangered species will also be conserved and restored.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Park managers will restore disturbed lands as much as possible and determine on a site-by-site basis whether passive or active restoration is necessary. <p>RMP (1999) Management Objectives for Resource Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Zion's resources and natural processes are defined, inventoried and understood by park staff and form the basis for management strategies to fulfill the park's mission. ♦ Zion is managed to assure long-term protection of cultural and natural resources including monitoring impacts of human use in and around the park. ♦ Zion is managed as a part of a greater regional ecosystem and recognizes the needs of the park, other land management agencies, and private landowners. 	

NOTE: -- GPRA Goals for Natural Resources

Key to Codes:

Ia1A. Restoration of disturbed lands

Ia1B. Invasive plant mgt

Ia2. Threatened & Endangered Species

Ia2X. Native Species of Special Concern

Ia3. Air Quality

Ia4. Water Quality

Ia9. Geological & Paleontological Resources.

Ib3. Vital Signs Monitoring

Ib5. Aquatic Resource Assessment